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Euphorbia corollata, L. In July, 1887, was found growing abundantly in "The Narrows" above Elmira.

Corallorhiza multiflora, Nutt. Scarce.

Calopogon pulchellus, R. Br. Scarce.

Cypripedium spectabile, Swartz. Scarce; Beartown.

Erythronium albidum, Nutt. Two specimens; but the locality has never been revisited at the proper season since the plant was discovered there.

Chamaelirium luteum, Gray. Not uncommon.

Allium cernuum, Roth. Frequent on the rocky banks of the upper Chemung.

Panicum xanthophysum, Gray. Rare.

In a peat bog in Beartown grow *Sarracenia purpurea*, L., *Drosera rotundifolia*, L., *Menyanthes trifoliata*, L., *Calla palustris*, L., and *Arethusa bulbosa*, L.

On the borders of this swamp are found *Coptis trifolia*, Salisb., *Geranium Carolinianum*, L., and *Viburnum cassinoides*, L.

ISABEL S. ARNOLD.

Capsicum fasciculatum—sp. nov.

Stems smooth, green, round, subverrucose, swollen at the branchings and purple, dichotomous or trichotomous. Branches angular, few, erect-spreading, green, purple at insertion of petioles, subpubescent, bearing the leaves for the most part clustered or bunched at the swollen summits. Leaves spreading, crowded into bunches, nearly of one size, the larger ones $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $1\frac{1}{8}$ in., usually 3 in. by $\frac{3}{4}$ in., elliptical-lanceolate, pointed at both ends, from the base extending equally into the petiole, deep green above, paler below, the middle nerve distinct; slightly scabrous, entire or subrepand; borne almost entirely in a confused mass along with the berries at the summit of branches, very rarely lower down. Petioles smooth, nearly as long as, or sometimes even longer than the leaves, slender, margined by the extension of the leaf blade. Peduncles smooth, angular, thickish, erect, enlarging towards calyx end, rather long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., grouped in clusters rather confusedly with the leaves, but the tendency of the grouping seeming to be in twos or threes, axillary or extra axillary. Calyx cyathiform, embracing base of fruit, obscurely

ten or twelve-nerved (5 or 6 distinct), subpentagonal, subtruncate, five or six-toothed, the teeth acute, erect, smooth. Corolla white, quite large, about $\frac{7}{8}$ in. in diameter, the divisions very long and narrow, often twisted. Berry cylindro-conical, straight or curved, about 3 in. long, by $\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter, or smaller, usually rugose, sometimes smooth, at first a shining green, then red; two-celled; the placenta thick at the base; acrid.

This species differs principally from *Capsicum annuum*, Fingerhuth, by the round stem; pubescent and dichotomous or trichotomous branchings; freedom from lower leaves; the leaves clustered at summits; all of one size and nearly or quite lanceolate; petioles as long as the leaves; the clustered peduncles; the white corolla with deep and narrow lacineæ, and the shining green of the unripe berry. The aspect of the plant is very distinct, the dark green lanceolate leaves closely clustered and so dense as to overlap, the low and spreading compact, bush-like appearance, the fruit crowded with the leaves, the bare and knobby-looking stems where exposed to view. As grown by me the plant was 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, and ripened its berries in September of the year when sown.

This variety was in Vilmorin's sale catalogue of 1886. Its French garden name is Bouquet rouge; its American name Red Cluster. It is, however, well figured under the name *Tenjiku-mamori* in a Japanese botanical work, published in 1874, the "So-Mokou," vol. 3, t. 38.

I do not find any published descriptions which can possibly refer to this plant, and in my judgment its distinctive appearance and the closeness to type of the plants from seed received from different sources, entitles us to the presumption that it is a true species. I have hence ventured upon giving to the public a name and a description, the specific name *fasciculatum* referring to the peculiar clustering or tufted appearance of the foliage.

E. LEWIS STURTEVANT.

SO. FRAMINGHAM, MASS., April 6, 1888.

Flora Temiscouatensis.

During the early part of last September my labors in connection with the Geological Survey of Canada took me into that very charming and delightfully picturesque district surrounding